



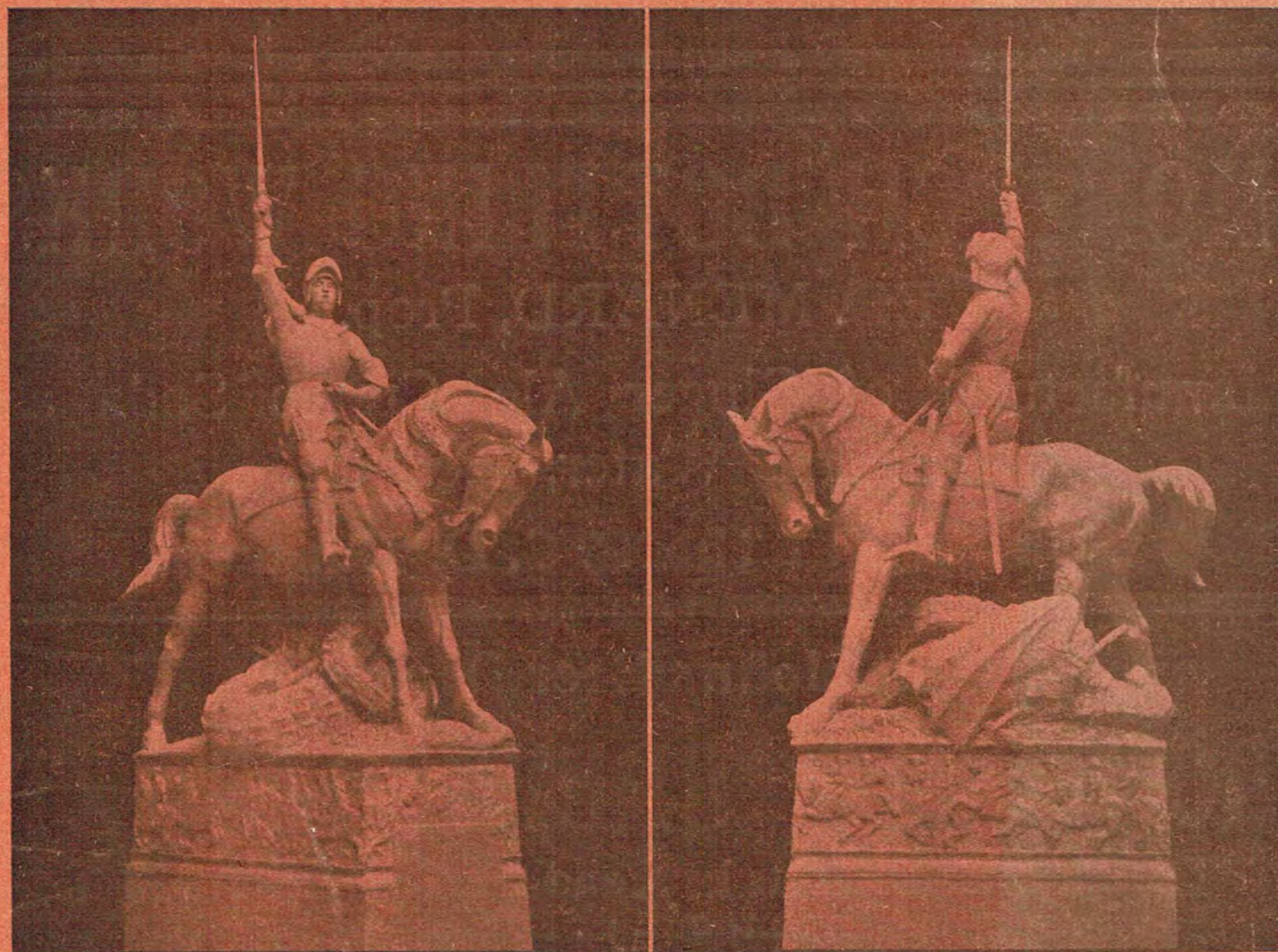
# THE GOAT

Published Monthly, The Chronicles of "A" R.C.D. Price 10 cents.

Vol. II.

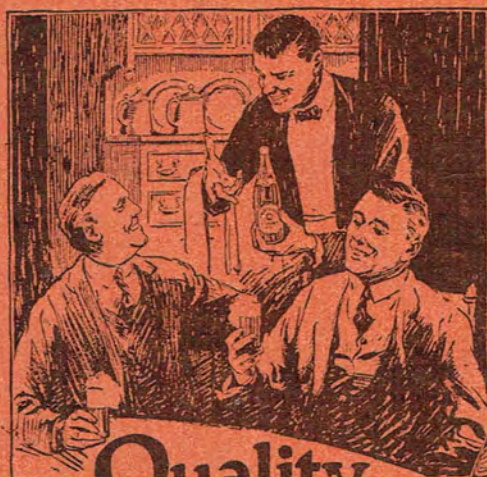
Cavalry Barracks, St. Johns, P.Q., September 17, 1924.

No. 7.



Cavalry War Memorial.





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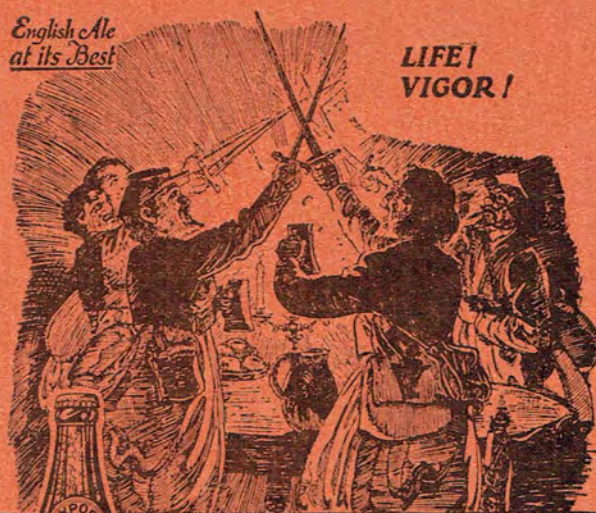
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'e went and took the same as me."

A Monthly Journal Published in Interests of "A" Squadron, R.C.D.

EDITOR—Q.M.S.I. A. M. Doyle, (I.C.) R.C.D.

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The Cavalry Barracks, St. Johns, Que., September 17th, 1924.

With the Permission of Major D. B. Bowie, D.S.O.

## Here and There.

Apropos the Boy Scout "Jamboree" at Wembley Exhibition:— It is rather wonderful to think that this remarkable organization had its beginning only seventeen years ago. Lieutenant General Sir Robert Baden-Powell has told how he started tentatively in 1907 by taking a small party of boys down to the Dorset coast. And in the following year the movement was launched. To-day it includes nearly two million scouts all over the world.

In those very earliest days everybody thought of "B.P." as the hero of Mafeking, but when he started the scouts there were not a few humourists who tried to laugh the movement down. But he had strong support. King Edward saw at once the vision behind the idea. And then, as time went on and youngsters were taken out of the streets, to be given an aim in life and new associations, the jokes became fewer and England slowly understood that a great force for good had been originated.

Then, of course, came the war, when the broad brimmed hats were seen everywhere and the boys laboured with the devotion of men in the amazing variety of work that was entrusted to them. Ex-scouts, too, were in the battlefields, turning their scout-craft, their knowledge of signalling and camping and woodland arts to useful purpose.

But, though they played their part in war, the scouts have never been regarded by their founder as a military organization. Their job is to be useful in every day life, and the boys are encouraged to become self-reliant little "handy men," working in the farmyard, in the kitchen and even the nursery. Idle hands are one of the things a scout is never allowed to possess.

"It ain't gonna rain no more"

has got the weather man's goat for fair. When people who ought to have known better insisted on dictating to the weather authorities what they might or might not do in the matter of rain, old Jupiter Pluvius, officer in charge of rain amongst the classic deities, got busy showing them. Not of his own volition did he do so, but because all the weather gods got together and told him he had to. So the more they sang, the more he rained, but the more he rained the more they went on singing, until a few days ago, when the grand chief weather man lost patience and retired him. "They can't be washed out, it seems, so we'll try freezing them out," so the combined forces of cold and wind were put on the job, in the command of Hoary Old Boreas. The thermometer went down with a click, and along with the lowered temperature, a wind was blowing that bit and cut deep into skin, forcing the inhabitants of this planet to light furnaces, dig out winter underwear, or run round the table to keep warm. Still the people sang louder than ever "It ain't gonna rain no more," so Jupiter Pluvius was reinstated and between him and Boreas we are now experiencing the most miserable weather on record instead of the usual Indian summer.

While Columbus is usually credited with the discovery of America, it is certain that Cabot, sailing out of Bristol, beat him to the mainland, and reached the American coast some centuries before that.

A new theory, to the effect that it was the Irish who discovered America, has now, however, been advanced by Father Devine, a Canadian antiquarian, and Monsignor Evers, of New York.

According to Father Devine, maps discovered in the Vatican show that the whole coast of North America, from Nova Scotia to Florida, was known as Ireland the

Great in the year 1000.

Monsignor Evers, also basing himself on Vatican records, ascribes the discovery of the New World to St. Brendan, the navigator, an Irish bishop of the ninth century, who, he says, passed down the New England Coast as far as Delaware in the course of a missionary voyage. Supporters of the new theory also point to the similarity of the famous Round Tower at Newport to the ancient towers in Ireland.

We have heard some tall fish stories but the latest takes the biscuit, and we are inclined to remark, in the words of the song, sung by S/Sgt. "Nobby" Ellis, "Would you mind passing the salt":—

It appears that a barber residing in Owasso, Mich., arrived home recently from the Presque Isle country and declared that while he was fishing in a stream, in that country, he caught a five pound pike. As he was pulling the fish in, a half grown bear leaped into the water and swallowed the fish, which had drawn the line under a submerged log. As the barber drew on the line he said it pulled the bear's nose under water and drowned it. The bear and fish were recovered and the bear skinned.

Two young women, evidently strangers to each other, were seated at the same table at the Venetian Gardens. One of them had finished her lunch, the other was about to begin. The girl who had finished sat back in her chair and lit a cigarette. The other seemed to resent this and said, "I suppose you do not object to my eating while you are smoking?" The first girl looked at her and answered, brightly: "Well, no, not so long as I can hear the orchestra."

## Imperial Theatre

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Sunday and Monday, Sept. 21-22, Sylvia Breamer, Frank Mayo, Lew Cody, Bessie Lover, Mary Carr, Hobart Bosworth, Myrtle Stedman, Henry B. Walthall, Roy Stewart and Ford Sterling in "The Woman on the Jury."

Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 23-24, "Single Wives" with Corinne Griffith, Milton Sills and Lou Tellegen.

Thursday and Friday, Sept. 25-26, Reginald Denny in "The Reckless Age."

Saturday only, Sept. 27th, Charles Buck Jones in "The Circus Cowboy."

Sunday and Monday, Sept. 28-29, "Those Who Dance," with Blanche Sweet, Bessie Love and Warner Baxter.

Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 30th and Oct. 1st, Mae Busch, Wanda Hawley, Pat O'Malley and Hobart Bosworth in "Bread."

Thursday and Friday, Oct. 2-3, "Legend of Hollywood," all star cast.

Saturday, Oct. 4th, "The Man Who Fights Alone," all star cast.

Sunday and Monday, Oct. 5-6, "Behold this Woman," all star cast.

Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 7-8, "The Signal Tower," all star cast.

Thursday and Friday, Oct. 9-10, "The Lone Wolf" with Dorothy Dalton and Jack Holt.

Sunday and Monday, Oct. 12-13, Colleen Moore in "The Perfect Flapper."

Thursday and Friday, Oct. 16-17, "Female," with an all star cast.

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## The Unveiling and Dedication of the Cavalry War Memorial

In the presence of the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught and Prince Arthur of Connaught, and before an assembly which represented every unit of the Cavalry arm that fought in the Great War, Field-Marshal the Earl of Ypres, unveiled the Cavalry Memorial at Stanhope Gate, Hyde Park. A guard of honour, 400 strong, representing all branches of the mounted services of the British Army at home and abroad, stretched from either side of Stanhope Gate to an enclosure beyond the roadway. Bishop Taylor Smith, Chaplain General of the Forces, who had with him the Rev. H. W. Blackburn and the Rev. A. H. Boyd, both of whom had been Chaplains of Cavalry Divisions in France, walked to the plinth of the Memorial and announced the hymn, "O God, our help in ages past." When two verses had been sung to the accompaniment of the Band of the Royal Horse Guards, Field Marshal the Earl of Ypres, accompanied by Field Marshals Earl Haig and Sir William Robertson, moved forward, and Lord Ypres, facing the assembled company, made the following address:—

We have met here to-day on what I cannot but regard as one of the most impressive and solemn occasions in the history of the Cavalry Service. I say this because never before have the Cavalry Forces of the Empire—Regulars, Yeomanry, Indian and Colonial—been so closely united in a Great War, nor have they fought side by side on European battlefields. Never have their joint services been recorded and the memory of their dead perpetuated by the erection of a monument in the heart of the Empire. We stand before that monument to-day, a monument by which we seek to honour our glorious comrades who have given up their lives for their King and Country, and for the honour of the great service to which we all belong. They lost their lives in the greatest war the world has ever seen, a war in which the Cavalry played a part which has never been surpassed in its history. From time immemorial the work of Cavalry in a campaign has been especially marked and important during its opening phases, and towards its close. This was very

apparent in the late war. They began it by their splendid work before and during the Battle of Mons, in the great retreat, at the Battle of the Marne, on the Aisne, and in the great turning movement towards the North which finally secured and covered Ypres and the Channel ports, and led them into the valley of the Lys in pursuit of the retreating enemy. Then, as you remember, enormous German reinforcements arrived and the Cavalry was obliged to fall back, but only to perform one of its greatest deeds of the war. For they held the Wytschaete-Messines ridge, almost unsupported, against tremendous odds for forty-eight hours until powerful French reinforcements arrived. These were great episodes and had great results.

Towards the close of the war we saw immense armies entrenched and facing one another along lines of almost incalculable extent. They reached, indeed, from the North Sea right across Europe into Asia. On the south-eastern flank of this line, in Syria, Cavalry and mounted troops were again concentrated. Handled by their great leader (Field Marshal Lord Allenby) with consummate skill, nothing could resist their victorious onslaught. They crushed in that flank, rolled up the Turco-German armies, and without doubt it was the beginning of the end. Thus, from the first to the last, the Cavalry carried out their great role, but on a vastly extended scale. This is only a very brief and incomplete summary of their work in the war, but it is all that time allows me to say.

Not only did they maintain their ancient prestige as regards the methods of their employment; not only did they vindicate and justify their great plan in war; but the same elan and dash which has ever characterized them, the same vigorous leading, the same daring attempts to attain the seemingly impossible, the same glorious spirit, was apparent in every part of the vast theatre of war. France, the Dardanelles, Syria, and many other places, show vivid examples of this.

It was in the performance of these great deeds, and in the carrying out of the work which I have briefly tried to describe, that so many of our gallant comrades lost their lives. As I speak these words, the recollection of many great cavalymen who have fallen, both of those who led and those who followed, will come to all our minds. They come of all ranks and of all units, from private sol-

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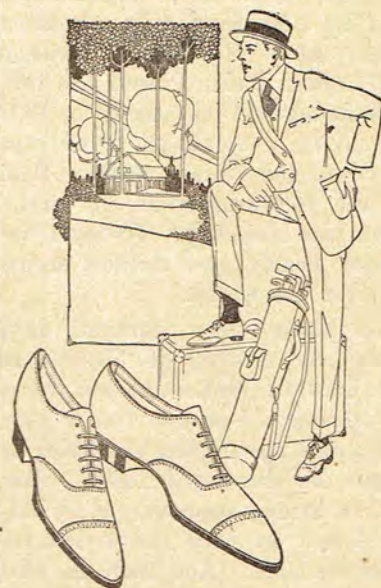
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dier to General, from troop and squadron to brigade and division. Doubtless, in the midst of many successes there were some few failures to attain the object sought for; but, whether successes or failures, we must ever remember that they were the inevitable essence and outcome of that great Cavalry spirit without which Cavalry is not worthy of the name. A spirit which, whilst demanding a great toll in casualties, often achieves the greatest results, and has sometimes turned apparent defeat into victory. It was in such an atmosphere that these glorious men died. Their bodies lie where they fell with so many more of our comrades, but their spirits will ever live in our hearts and are enshrined in this monument which we have raised to them. Even in this new mechanical age, there are many indispensable tasks in war that only mounted men can still perform. No General would undertake a command in the field without the assistance of mounted troops. It is a significant fact that, whilst we began the war with 17 Regiments of Cavalry, there were no less than 150 in the field at its close. I suggest, therefore, that the best tribute we can pay to the memory of our fallen comrades is sometimes to turn our thoughts towards this sacred spot and remember the sacrifices which have been made and the spirit which they displayed, and renew our determination to keep that spirit ever alert, active and unimpaired, and ready to emulate the great example they showed us when we are again called upon to take the field.

At the close of the address Lord Ypres released the Union Jacks which covered the memorial and revealed the fine figure of St. George. In the light of the afternoon the statue gave the impression of being cast in gold. The Field Marshal also unveiled the commemoration plates on the walled background.

The Chaplain General then spoke these words: "To the glory of God, and in grateful memory of those who gave their lives for King and country and a righteous cause, I dedicate this memorial. May all who look upon it realize the peace of sins forgiven; the joy of faithful service and the power of the endless life, to which may God vouchsafe to bring us all; through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

Trumpeters sounded the Reveille. Prayers were recited "For faithful service" and "For those who mourn", and the service came to an end with the hymn

"For all the saints who from their labours rest," and the Benediction. After the National Anthem had been played, a large wreath from all the Cavalry regiments of the British Empire was laid at the foot of the memorial by a trumpeter of the Royal Horse Guards.—(The Cavalry Journal.)

## Things We Would Like To Know.

Did Ben do the Musical Ride with matches at the Magog House, Sherbrooke?

Was Trooper Cross trying to break a record when he succeeded in breaking something else?

Has S.S.M. Smith taken a Correspondence Course as a sleuth, and what did he say when he captured the supposed offender breaking out of Barracks one night recently?

What were Q.M.S. Mauchan's feelings when, just as he was about to open fire at some ducks sitting quietly on the Richelieu River, some other sportsman hiding the bushes shouted, "Get to h——l away from our decoys"?

Is Staff Sgt. "Nobby" Ellis studying French? He was overheard telling S.M. Mountford, when practising for the Ride, that helmets were to be worn but "Non de plume."

Has Sgt. Major "Paddy" Doyle yet caught the Big Fish which has been seen in the vicinity of the Light-House?

Does Sgt. Campbell prefer fishing to picking mushrooms?

## TEN MILLION CIGARETTES SEIZED.

A few days ago the Customs officials at Brockville forwarded to Ottawa about ten million cigarettes of American manufacture, which had been seized at that point.

This large quantity was collected in the space of a little over two months.

Those best informed on the subject claim that there are from five hundred million to seven hundred million cigarettes smuggled from the United States into Canada annually, replacing an equal quantity of cigarettes of Canadian manufacture.

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seem to indicate that this estimate is, if anything, below rather than above the mark.

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Sgt. A. E. Merrix.

## Farewell to An Old Comrade.

On Wednesday evening, September 3rd the members of the Sgts. Mess gathered together to give a send off to Sgt. A. E. "Pete" Merrix, who was leaving the service to return to civilian life. The evening was spent in the customary manner, when good fellows get together. Old "Pete" always of a retiring disposition, surprised his comrades by singing a few songs entitled "Beans," and "Hebrews," in a voice which caused the troops in their quarters to fancy that a fog horn had been established in the lighthouse on the Richelieu River; needless to say, his vocal efforts were received with rounds of applause.

About 10 p.m. S.S.M. "Charlie" Smith, taking the chair, explained the object of the celebration. It being the occasion of Old "Pete" leaving the Colours, on pension, at the termination of 25 years and 5 days good and faithful service, 20 years of which was spent with the Royal Canadian Dragoons. In a few appropriate words S.S.M. Smith expressed the regret of the Mess, some of whom had the pleasure of serving with Sgt. Merrix for about 15 years, at his departure and extended the best wishes of all in his new career as a "Civvy". Sgt. Merrix responded in a fitting manner. The time

honoured song, "For he's a jolly good fellow" was sung, followed by the usual "Hurrahs", Tigers and Tiger's pup and the toast:—Good luck to Old "Pete". "No Heel Taps." The company then sang "Old Soldiers never die," refreshments were served, and stories of old times were related.

### Record of Service.

Sgt. Merrix joined the Royal Canadian Regiment on April 26th, 1898 and served with that unit until July 7th, 1903, during which period he served in the South African Campaign. He joined the Royal Canadian Dragoons on November 11th, 1904 and served continuously with the "Draggs" until his discharge on September 3rd, 1924. He was promoted the rank of sergeant at his own request in 1913 in "A" Sqn. Went overseas with the Regiment Sept. 29th, 1914, and returned September 3rd, 1919; promoted to S.S.M. "A" Sqn. 1915, in France, transferred to "C" Sqn. in 1916 and again reverted at his own request in December 1916, serving for the remainder of the Sergeant in 1908, Sqn. Sgt. Major "B" Sqn. in 1912, reverting to war as Troop Sgt. in "A" Sqn. He was mentioned in despatches in April 1917. He holds three "Exemplary" characters to his credit, viz., on discharge from the R.C.R. 1898 to 1893, on discharge

from the R.C.D. 1904 to 1919 (including C.E.F. service) and on his final term 1919 to 1924. And holds the following medals:—South Africa (Queen's), Mons Star (1914-1915), General Service, Victory, King Edward's Coronation (1902) and the Long Service and Good Conduct.

Sgt. Merrix had many varied experiences during his service and had a fund of reminiscences of the old days. He was a good all round soldier, kind hearted, genial and in spite of an occasional "growse" always ready to lend a helping hand to the recruit. Now in the fullness of his service he is leaving us and it is not only his comrades of "A" Squadron who regret his departure, but all ranks of the Regiment share the sentiment and wish him a "Soldier's Farewell" and the Best of Luck.

### GURD'S WEMBLEY EXHIBIT.

Charles Gurd & Co., Limited, of Montreal, have exhibited their Beverages and Mineral Waters at many famous exhibitions—including The World's Fair, Paris, France; The World's Fair, Chicago; The World's Fair, Seattle; The British and Colonial Exhibition, London, England; Dominion Exhibition; Provincial Exhibition; Central Canada Exhibition, Ottawa, etc.—and have won three gold, three silver, five bronze medals and 21 diplomas for distinction of quality—the highest award in each instance.

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## Personal & Regimental

Col. A. McMillan, D.S.O., Knowlton, Que., was a visitor to the Barracks recently.

Lt. Col. W. A. Blue, P.L.D.G., has been away for three weeks at Quebec and Bay of Quinte points.

Another old timer met at Cornwall was "Billy Pugh" of the Royal Horse Artillery Band, Kingston.

General Sir Willoughby Gwatkin, K.C.M.G., who served with distinction as Chief of the General Staff, Inspector General of the Air Force, and in other positions, in Canada, during the war, and who has been living in England for some time past, has been appointed Colonel of the Manchester Regiment. General Gwatkin is a Manchester man and served from subaltern up in his regiment, which has seen service in all parts of the world, and whose battle honours start way back in 1759, at Guadaloupe.

Mr. Bob Edwards, Rifle Ranges, Pointe aux Trembles, and Mr. Joe

Rosemond paid a visit to the Sgts. Mess recently.

Petty Officers H. Allen and H. Wilson of H.M.S. "Wisteria" paid a flying visit to the Cavalry Barracks on August 30th to renew friendships formed during their visit last year. We were glad to see them again, but regret their stay was so short.

When the Musical Ride was at Sherbrooke we had the pleasure of meeting Bill Proulx formerly of "C" Squadron; he is residing at St. Nazaire, Bagot Co., Que. Bill looks fine and asked to be remembered to the old timers of his old Squadron.

The lines of the Musical Ride were also visited by the following officers:—

Col. T. Farnsworth, 7th Hussars  
Major H. H. Robinson, 7th Hussars.

Major G. C. Beard, 7th Hussars  
Major Chas. Styan, E.T.M.R.

Mr. R. H. Jalbert, Sherbrooke.  
And several other ex-members of the Regiment.

We are in receipt of a letter from Trooper A. J. Martin, "B"

Sqn., who now resides at 416 Fulton Avenue, Hempstead, Long Island, N.Y., U.S.A.

Congratulations to L/Cpl. E. Boucher and Mrs. Boucher on the arrival of a bouncing baby girl.

## Service Notes.

The Gold Standard.—The most strenuous efforts are being made by international financiers on the American side of the Atlantic to induce the British Government to reintroduce gold currency, but there seems little hope of this being brought about for some years to come. As is well known, the greater part of the world's gold assets are now in the possession of the United States Government, a vast stream of war gold having for years been flowing in from all parts of the world, most of the Allied countries being indebted to the United States for money or munitions for carrying on the war, and repayments of which has been and are being made in gold. Many millions of pounds in gold have been sent by England to the States in repayment of debt

since the war, and the American Treasury finds itself in the curious position of being choked with gold. Nobody wants the American gold, which is thus lying idle and unproductive, and no other country can afford to buy American goods because they have not the means to pay for them except in kind, and the United States tariff prevents importation. A very bad position for the gold collector.

The "Service Amateur".—The Army Boxing Association in a recent leaflet answers an old riddle by defining when a professional is not a professional. In the case of the Service Boxer the association declares that the service professional boxer who agrees to fight as an amateur on and after Sept. 1st, 1924, shall be known (without any formal reinstatement) as a "Service Amateur."

Canadian Naval Defence.—Judging by results, naval defence and its importance are not widely appreciated in Canada. A most useful purpose should thus be served by such an address as that given to the Canadian Club at Quebec, recently by Commodore

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Walter Hose, Director of the Naval Service. This is the first public pronouncement of the kind which we remember to have seen from the Commodore. He disclaimed all intention of hinting what the people should or should not do in the way of naval defence, but suggested that no opinion was worth anything unless preceded by careful study, and he outlined a method for this. One important point he emphasized was that the Navy exists for the protection of trade—he was thankful it was not for the protection of territory. The latter was unnecessary, but if a difference should arise with an overseas Power, the floating trade was the most vulnerable spot for an enemy to strike at.

The Strategic Factor. — The Commodore drew attention to the strategic factor in considering this problem, as distinct from the international political factor. A misleading opinion exists since the war, when we were in a position to bottle up the Fleet of the enemy, that we could always send overseas large bodies of troops such as both England and the Dominions transported to the Continent and elsewhere. But such undertakings would not have been possible had the enemy's Fleet possessed an open sea-board. As it was, we had a hard time in the Indian Ocean to bring to account the two ships which were at large there, and which inflicted a good deal of damage to our merchant shipping before they were sunk. It is facts like these which have to be borne in mind by the people in considering the maintenance of the Navy, whether in respect of ships or of their essential bases.

Battle Honours. — Instructions have been issued by the Army Council for the emblazoning of battle honours awarded for the Great War on the King's Colour of infantry battalions. Scrolls, to the number of ten, will be affixed to the obverse and reverse sides of the Colour in order of precedence across the Colour, and will be felled on by silk of the colour of the embroidery at the edge of the scroll. Separate instructions will be published with regard to the supply of battle honour scrolls for Standards and Guidons of Cavalry regiments.

The "Wisteria" for Newfoundland.—The sloop "Wisteria" which returned to Bermuda a month ago from the West Indian Islands, and recently visited Montreal, is to be at the disposal of the

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Governor of Newfoundland during the month of September. Commander A. E. Johnston, having completed two years in this vessel, is being succeeded in command by Commander P. W. S. King, D.S.O.

U.S. Army Stops Recruiting.—For the first time since the World War and, as far as that is concerned, in recent years, the United States Army has reached its full strength and the recruiting service has been instructed to discontinue enlistments. Shortly before the World War this condition was approached, but this was due to the conviction that the United States would be drawn into the great conflict. The oldest officers on duty in the Department do not recall when the Army was not seeking recruits. The Department has been forced to discontinue enlistments, as appropriations will not permit an increase of the average enlisted strength over 118,750. The actual strength of the Army at any date is not to be over 120,000. The analysis of the reports just received indicate that the strength of the Army at this time is about 123,793. This is a peace record, without precedent, excepting when a drive was

made shortly after the War to secure 225,000 enlisted men by promises of giving every recruit a trade. Then the Regular Army went up to its highest point in peace time.

Two Lancashire weavers were discussing the proposal to keep boys and girls at school a year or two longer.

"Arti in favour o' childer goin' to t'skoo' till they're sixteen?" asked the first.

"Well, I hammot," replied his friend. "I'm noane gooin' to have eawr Bill comin' whoam fro' t' skoo' an' axin' me for tuppence for a shave."

An estate agent recently showed one of the new rich, a Londoner, over a house with extensive grounds at Hampstead. Owing to pressure of business, the appointment was made for the evening. While going through the upper rooms a screech rent the air.

"Gor bly me," exclaimed the Cockney, "Whatever was that?"

"An owl, of course," replied the estate agent.

"I know that well enough," said the Cockney, "but 'oo did it?"



## Preserving Historic Shrines.

Count not the cost of honour to the dead!

The tribute that a mighty nation pays

To those who loved her well in former days,

Means more than gratitude for glory fled,

For every noble man that she hath bred,

Immortalized by art's immortal praise,

Lives in the bronze and marble that we raise.

—Henry Van Dyke.

Five years ago a national movement was inaugurated by the Dominion Government for the preservation of historic shrines in Canada. The necessity for such a movement was presented the Government by various organizations whose members had taken practical steps to preserve local historic remains, or had erected by private subscription monuments to the great dead who had counted life not dear unto themselves. It was pointed out that unless immediate action were taken many sites of historic significance would be obliterated before the march of industrial progress and that already stones

hewn from the quarries in the old world and brought across the Atlantic to build fortifications for the defence of Canada had been carried away by the ship-load for the construction of modern buildings. Entrenchments where great deeds were wrought, which should have been held sacred for all time, had been levelled by the plough and their valuable contributions to the history of the country lost beyond recovery. It is safe to say that few movements ever received more general approbation. The beautiful words of Joseph Howe were accepted as the sentiment of the nation: "A wise nation preserves its records, gathers up its mementoes, decorates the tombs of its illustrious dead, repairs its great structures, and fosters national pride and love of country, by perpetual references to the sacrifices and glories of the past."

In June 1919 there was created an honorary Historic Sites and Monuments Board to advise the Government concerning such sites as might be considered of national importance. The Board was reorganized and reconstituted by Order in Council on March 27, 1923.

The administration of the move-

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ment was placed under the control of the National Parks Branch of the Department of the Interior. The Board, which serves without remuneration, is composed of some of the most distinguished historians in Canada and its personnel stretches from coast to coast. Each member of it is a specialist in some section of Canadian history and brings to the service of Canadian sites the ripe knowledge of many years' extensive study. General Cruikshank, the Chairman, has written extensively on historic matters for many years and the remaining members have all done original and authoritative work in their respective provinces.

During the past five years more than 800 sites have been considered by the Board and out of these 126 have been judged to be of national importance and have been recommended as worthy of preservation by the Dominion Government. The survey is still under way and when completed an historic sites map of the Dominion will be published. Sixty-one sites, recommended by the Board, have been secured by the Department for the purpose of commemoration either by transfer from other Departments, deed of gift, or lease of occupation. On sites where there are no historic occurrences a shaft, cairn or boulder is erected to carry a

standard bronze tablet. The central panel of the tablet is occupied with a suitable inscription and historic data and around its border phases of Canadian history are symbolically represented.

The following Quebec sites have been marked by the Department and the unveiling and dedication of the memorials carried out:

Quebec.—Much attention has naturally been directed to the Province of Quebec where many of the great historic events in the history of Canada have been enacted. One of the most venerable and picturesque ruins on the American continent is Fort Chambly, situated 20 miles southeast of Montreal, on a conspicuous headland of the Richelieu river. This fort was built by the French in 1665, of wood construction and after many vicissitudes was rebuilt of solid stone by the French in 1709-11. In 1760 it was surrendered to the British and was held by them with a small armed force until 1775 when it was captured by the Americans, who burnt everything that was combustible, leaving only the walls standing. Later it was repaired and garrisoned by Governor Carleton, but was completely abandoned in 1851. Steps have been taken to arrest the disintegration of the massive walls and to redeem the cemetery from neglect



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and decay. Another fortress on the Richelieu river, situated about 10 miles from the American border is Fort Lennox, Ile-aux-Noix, a massive fortress built in 1822 by the Imperial authorities, at immense cost, to be later practically abandoned when the American menace came to an end. This fort has also been placed under the care of the Canadian National Parks Branch and will remain for all time a romantic memorial of the defence of the Richelieu gateway. At St. Maurice Forges on the St. Lawrence river, about 7 miles from Three Rivers, a cairn, tablet and fence have been erected to commemorate the first forges established in Canada in 1730, which supplied the early settlers with stoves, axes, nails, bars, hammers, spades and other utensils. During the American invasion of 1776, guns were manufactured there for the defence of Canada. At Three Rivers a boulder, tablet and fence have been erected to commemorate the military operations that took place there during the American invasion of 1776. At Laprairie, a memorial has been erected on the site of the old fort which served as a refuge for the settlers during a quarter of a century of wars from 1687 to 1713. About four miles from Laprairie a cairn and tablet have been erected to commemorate the victory of Saint Cirq on August 11, 1691.

Certain historic monuments already erected in Quebec have been transferred to the control of the Canadian National Parks Branch for future care and maintenance. They include Chateauguay, erected by the Dominion Government in 1895 to commemorate the battle of Chateauguay, October 26, 1813, when the American army invading Lower Canada and marching on Montreal was repulsed by the Militia of the province; Madeleine de Vercheres, situated on the banks of the St. Lawrence at Vercheres, erected by the Dominion Government in the year 1913 to the memory of Madeleine de Vercheres whose heroic defence against the attacks of the Iroquois in 1692 is one of the most romantic episodes of Canadian history; Eccles Hill, constructed in 1902 by the Dominion Government to celebrate the defence of the Canadian Volunteers in 1870 against the Fenian raiders.

The Mayor of St. Johns paid a visit to the Sherbrooke Fair and happened to be saluted by a townsman: "Hullo, Mr. Mayor," "Hush," said His Worship, "I am here incog."

## "B" Squadron Notes.

### Cobourg Horse Show.

The Musical Ride was as popular as ever and received the highest praise from the Cobourg Horse Show Association.

Major Timmis and Capt. Bate rode in a dozen classes apiece and secured the following ribbons between them:—

First, second and third in Officers' Pair Jumping; third and fourth in the Officers' Open Jumping (both clean performances); second in Open Performance Class; third, fourth and fifth in the Open Amateur Performance Class; fourth in the Open Pairs Jumping; third in the Hunt Teams; third in the Heavyweight Open Hunter's Class.

### Canadian National Exhibition.

Horse Show (held during the first week in the Coliseum). Major Timmis's General Toby won the Heavyweight Hunters' (unqualified); second in the Open performance (tied first place) and second in the Heavyweight Open Saddle Class. Major Timmis also won fourth and fifth in the Thoroughbred Class in the Live Stock Show during the second week of the Exhibition.

Extract from letter received from C.N.E. re Musical Ride:—

"Express my thanks to the men and say that from every quarter we had nothing but the greatest praise for the splendid ride that they gave us during the Exhibition. It never looked better. I think you will agree that the entrance through the Castle Gate was just about perfect. Also say what a pleasure it was to have them always waiting for their entrance—never having to tell them and never having to worry about them. This is one of the pleasures of the producing manager."

Sergt. T. Doran is proceeding to England on the 20th Sept. to visit his parents, and returning on the 31st Oct.

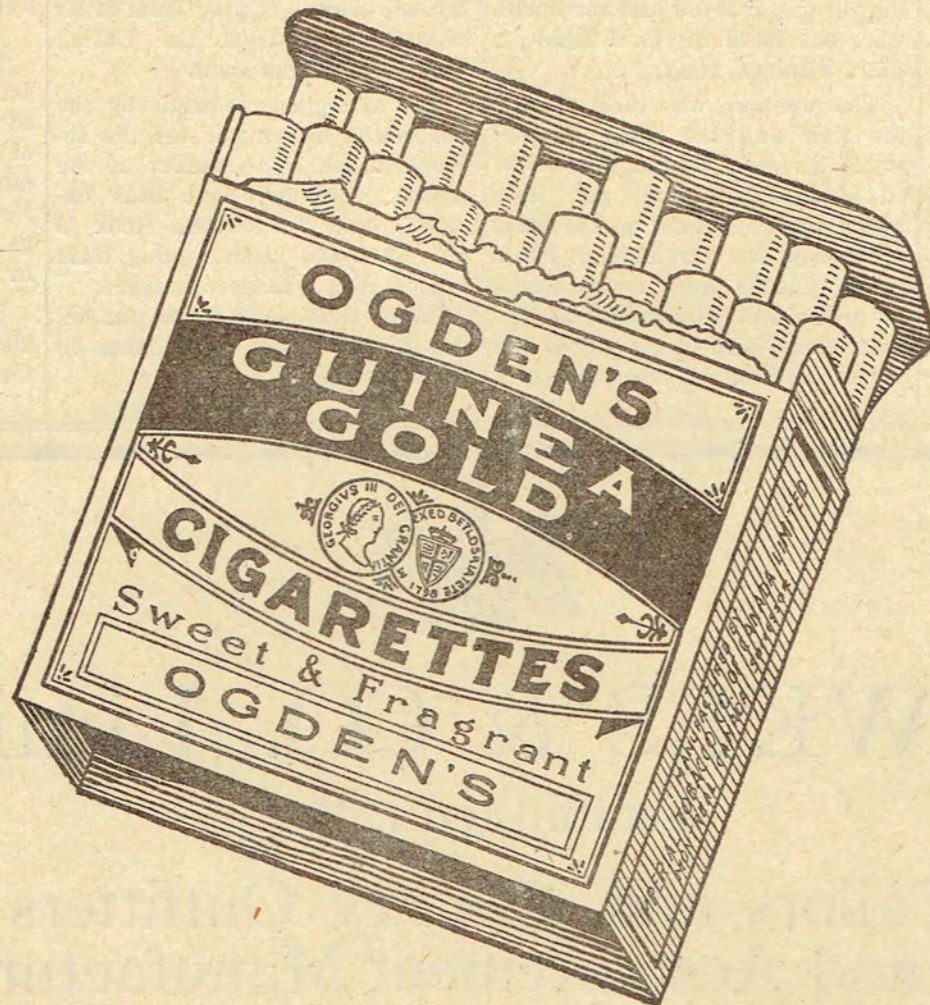
Apropos the bath room in the Sergeants' Mess being "re-nuverated". While Waterloo Bridge was being repaired, a visitor from the U.S.A. was watching the workmen with great interest one morning, and at last asked one of them what was being done.

"Well, you see, guv'nor," responded the honest fellow, "the ole bridge is a-bein' re-nuverated."



# Guinea Gold

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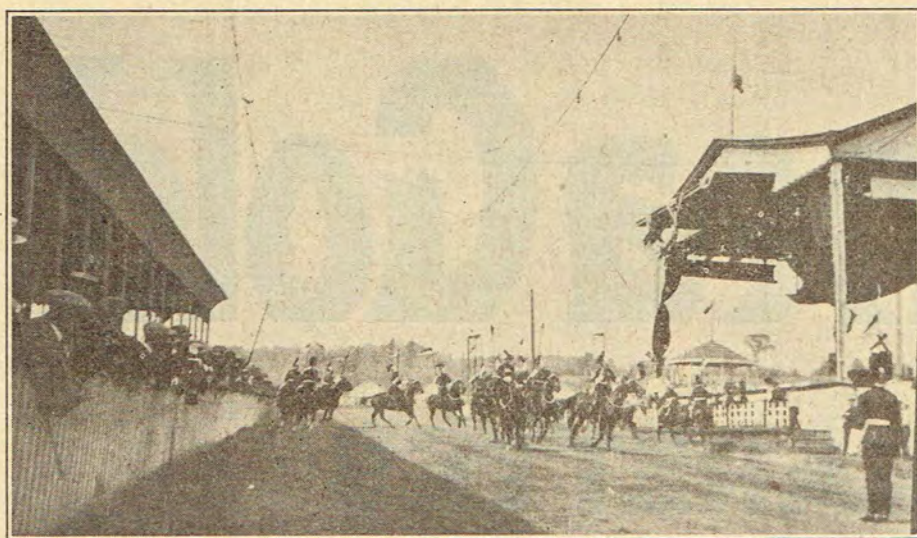


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The Musical Ride at the Sherbrooke Fair.

## Sherbrooke Musical Ride.

A Musical Ride consisting of 16 W.O.'s, N.C.O.'s and Men, under the command of Lieut. L. D. Hammond with S.S.M. Smith as Master of Ceremonies, left for Sherbrooke Que., on Sunday, August 24th, the horses having been entrained the previous evening.

On arrival at Sherbrooke the Ride went into camp at the Ex-

hibition grounds, on the oval facing the grand stand and the horses were quartered in No. 1 stable, a short distance away.

The weather was ideal during the Fair and the large crowds which attended thoroughly enjoyed and appreciated the Ride which was performed on the track in front of the grand-stand. From every quarter were heard words of praise and admiration for the marvellous work of the riders and horses, nothing of the kind ever

having been seen before in Sherbrooke; crowds coming from miles around, even from the United States, to see the show.

The arrangements made by the Exhibition Committee for the accommodation and comfort of the troops could not have been excelled, even the citizens took a part in the welcome, giving them a good time whenever possible.

There were seven rides put on. The Ride returned to St. Johns on Sunday, Aug. 31st.

Lieut. Hammond took several prizes in the Horse Show held in connection with the Exhibition, viz. :—

1st prize in the Pen Jump with "Witchcraft."

2nd prize Pen Jump with "Polly."

1st prize, Officers' Jumping, "Dolly."

2nd prize Officers' Jumping, "Billie."

2nd prize Open Jumping "Dolly."

Capt. M. Drury won the following prizes:—

3rd prize Officers' Jumping with "Mickey."

3rd prize Open Jumping with "Mickey."

3rd prize Saddle Class, light-weight, "Jazzette."

The W.O.'s and N.C.O.'s of the 1st Sherbrooke Regiment extended an invitation to the members of the Musical Ride to visit their mess; the offer was accepted. Needless to say everybody had a good time, the party winding up in the wee sma' hours.

The Silver Spring Brewery Co. also comes in for special mention for their generous gift which was



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sent to the Musical Ride lines. This gift was thoroughly enjoyed and appreciated; it was just what was needed after the heat and dust of the ride. The manager, Mr. Rice, being voted a jolly good fellow.

Heard in the grand stand at Sherbrooke:

Yankee visitor, on seeing the ride coming down the track, to a citizen sitting near him, "What do they wear red coats for, they don't fight in them do they?"

Citizen: "I guess they could if they wanted to."

Yankee, after a few moments silence, as he watched the ride, "Maybe you're right."

## Cornwall Musical Ride

A troop of "A" Squadron, Royal Canadian Dragoons, of St. Johns, Que., consisting of sixteen W.O's, N.C.O's and Troopers in command of Lieut. L. D. Hammond, and Sqn. Sgt. Major C. W. Smith, gave an exhibition of their world-famous Musical Ride on Friday and Saturday. The weather was very unfavorable. However, in spite of adverse conditions, two performances were given on Friday and one Saturday afternoon before enthusiastic crowds, who expressed their wonderment at the marvellous skill in horsemanship displayed by the riders and their beautiful horses on the narrow space in which the ride was performed.

The riders were garbed in Review Order with shining brass helmets with black plumes, scarlet and gold tunics, blue riding breeches with a broad yellow stripe, and brilliantly polished Jack boots. It was a splendid sight when momentarily the sun shone on the steel points of the lances, the long swords and the many medals on the breasts of the riders, representing honours gained on the battle fields of the Empire.

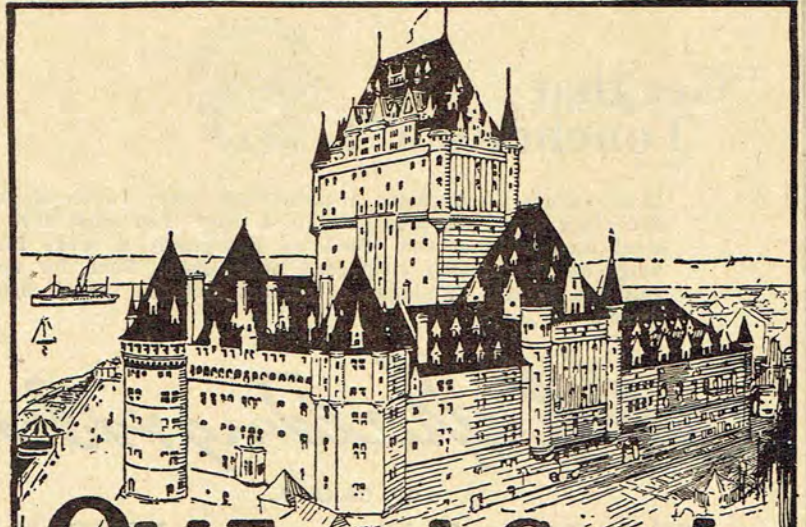
A thrill was experienced by the spectators when the Dragoons rode on the track at the walk to the martial strains of the march, "The Men of Harlech," played by the Royal Horse Artillery Band from Kingston. After the ride passed down the centre of the arena, the horses began to trot to the strains of the "Keel Row." Various figures were demonstrated, passing between one another across the school, forming a line of eight riders abreast, the rear of the ride coming to the front with the leading men forming an arch with their lances, and those passing through carrying them at

the engage. Suddenly the canter commenced and the horses seemed to thoroughly enjoy their work to the inspiring strains of the Cavalry Canter of "Bonnie Dundee." Several intricate movements were carried out, such as passing between one another, circling by sections, the gate, the star, the spiral, the dome and finally the charge is made in two ranks. The pace commenced with the walk, trot, canter and then with a cheer the charge is delivered. The horses are pulled up in their mad gallop, the ride forms up and moves away again to the air of "The Men of Harlech."

The ride was one of the most popular features of the fair and the participants, both men and horses, were warmly applauded for their splendid exhibition. The officers and men were well satisfied with the reception and treatment accorded them in Cornwall on this their first appearance here, and expressed a ready willingness to come again next year if their services are desired. Those who may be in charge of the 1925 fair can make no mistake in booking the Musical Ride.—Cornwall Standard.

## Cornwall Fair.

What promised to be the most successful Fair ever held under the auspices of the Cornwall Agricultural Society in the fifty-seven years of its existence, proved a disappointment owing to the rain on Friday and Saturday last. On the opening day Thursday, the weather was all that could be desired and there appeared to be a good prospect for a record success. The attendance on the first day was good both afternoon and evening and the "Pageant of Progress," the Musical Ride by the Dragoons and the music by the Horse Artillery Band, of Kingston, were greatly enjoyed. But Friday morning broke with a dreary sky and before seven o'clock rain began to fall and continued intermittently all day, and at times developed into the proportions of a downpour, the result being that the races had to be called off in the afternoon. The Pageant was given at night despite the damp grass and the Musical Ride concluded the night's entertainment. Saturday was much like Friday with regard to the weather, although there were occasional flashes of sunshine in the morning which gave promise of a clear-up but the break was of short duration and while the 2.18 and 2.30 classes



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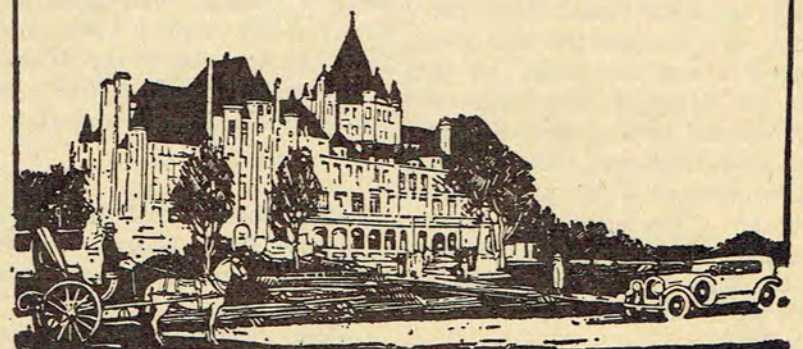
This hotel has recently been greatly enlarged and can accommodate from thirteen to fourteen hundred guests.

Another favorite hotel—the Place Viger, Montreal, situated at the terminal of the Canadian Pacific lines to Quebec and the Laurentian Mountains. This hotel makes an ideal centre for those who prefer quiet and yet wish to be within easy reach of the business and shopping districts.

Close to the docks and the old historic section—amid a popular social rendezvous. Both are operated on the European Plan. Full information on rates, etc., on application—

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were run off between showers, the track was quite soggy and horses and drivers went through their paces with difficulty. The Musical Ride was again repeated by the Dragoons, but the night was so wet that the entire programme had to be cancelled, much to the regret of promoters and performers. The night was so cold scarcely more than one hundred persons braved the elements and the fair really came to an end with the afternoon performance.

The officers of 1924 had provided the most elaborate list of attractions ever attempted in Cornwall, and if they were unable to carry out their intentions it was through no fault of their own. They had everything but the weather in their favor. They did succeed in putting on the whole programme at intervals, apart from two races, and those who attended were well satisfied.

The band of the Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, of Kingston, which provided the music for the Musical Ride and the Pageant, besides rendering concert programmes between these events, is a fine musical organization and the members played their way into the hearts of all who heard them and won unstinted applause. Capt. Alfred Light, director, by no means allowed his excellent band to loiter and they gave freely of their services and even played several selections in the rain on Saturday afternoon and again in the evening after the outside attractions had been called off on account of the unfavorable weather. The band will, in all likelihood, be re-engaged for next year's fair. Their performance certainly warrants it.—Cornwall Standard.

Lacquered brass should be washed with warm soapy water, using a soft flannel. Dry with a clean duster and polish with a leather.

## Bytown Bits.

Visited Quebec.—On the week end preceding Labor Day the Hull Regiment under command of Lt.-Col. R. Girard, D.S.O., Croix de Guerre, paid a visit to Quebec City, where they were guests of the Royal 22nd Regiment. The party visited all the points of interest in the Ancient City including the various vessels of the fleet.

Still Going Strong.—The Canadian Small Arms School is still in full swing and will be until the first part of October.

Cavalry Convention.—The annual convention of the Canadian Cavalry Association will be held in the Garrison Club at Quebec on the 5th and 6th of October.

Had Good Cruise.—A party of Ottawa soldiers including Colonel R. M. Courtney, Lieut.-Col. L. H. Beer, Lieut.-Col. W. A. Blue and Major F. B. Inkster visited Quebec the latter part of August. They had intended making St. Johns, Que., but the lure of the fleet was too strong. The trip was made in Colonel Courtney's yacht "Etehemini."

Gave Dinner.—The Government of Canada entertained at a dinner at the Country Club on the 23rd Aug. in honor of the Admiral of the world cruising fleet, Sir Frederick Field and his staff.

Two Irishmen stood in front of Regnier's Drug Store. In the window was a display of rubber gloves.

"Now, I wonder what is them things for?" asked one.

"Oh," replied the other, "ye can put them things on and wash yer hands without gettin' yer hands wet."

## PARTICULARS CONCERNING "THE CAVALRY WAR MEMORIAL."

(At Stanhope Gate, Hyde Park, London, W.)

The Committee decided that the Memorial should be symbolical of the Patron Saint of the Cavalry Arm, "St. George."

The original project agreed upon was that it should take the form of a bronze column some 50 feet high, to be erected inside Hyde Park near the Marble Arch, immediately facing the Edgware Road, the column being an enlarged replica of a Field Marshal's baton (on the head of which is the figure of St. George and the Dragon). In addition to being a memorial to their fallen comrades, it recorded the fact that the Cavalry arm gained four such batons during the Great War, and would form an incentive for future recruits to join the Cavalry branch of the Army. The scheme, however, did not meet with the approval of H.M. Office of Works.

Captain Adrian Jones, M.V.O., who is the sculptor of the beautiful statue of St. George, adopted the principle that the mounted figure had to be, not only that of a Saint, but also of a Knight as well; he, consequently, abandoned the old idea of a swashbuckler in the act of slaying the dragon by substituting a figure in keeping with his conception. St. George, having broken his lance in subduing the dragon and given the coup de grace with his sword, reins in his charger and, as was the custom of knights of old, uplifts his sword in a dignified attitude, as a signal to the populace that their enemy has been subdued.

The most important feature of the statue is, perhaps, the caparped armour of St. George; and

this is the first time a complete statue in armour has been attempted in London. A graceful figure of a knight clad in complete armour of the best period—date 1454.

The panels surrounding the upper part of the plinth do not represent any particular drill book formation, nor are they intended to, but that of the assembly previous to any formation, thus giving the opportunity of producing an artistic frieze, also commemorating soldiers in their fighting dress, of all the Cavalry of the Empire.

The architect took advantage of the general design of the double entrance and exit gates with the lodges on either side to form an island for the statue, and at the same time reduce the number of gates from four to two, as desired by the traffic authorities. The walled background, which is in harmony and scale with the two lodges, prevents the buildings in Park Lane dominating the equestrian figure, and thus will not compete with any other statuary which may subsequently be erected in the park.

On the background is a bronze plate commemorating the various units which formed the Empire's Cavalry in the Great War,—150 in number. It also records the fact that four Cavalry Officers were promoted Field Marshals during the war, by introducing four "batons" between the columns of the names of the regiments.

The Imperial Arms are to emphasize the fact that, although the Memorial is in London, it is representative of the whole Empire.

The bronze statue is cast from metal obtained from guns which were taken by the Cavalry in the Great War, which was kindly supplied by the Army Council.—(The Cavalry Journal.)



## The Romantic Past of Old Chambly.

(Lillian M. Hendrie, Lady Principal, High School for Girls, Montreal, in The Teachers' Magazine.)

### Part II.

All records of this period give a very pleasing picture of life in the manor-houses of the various seigneuries, and point to a very warm and abundant hospitality. One old writer says, "The houses seemed to grow larger to correspond with the hearts that inhabited them." There was much interchange of visits; much gaiety and amusement, for the most part of a simple, unsophisticated sort. Old and young played games together, both indoors and on the lawns, games such as "My Lady's Toilet" (a kind of "Post") and "My Daughter" (a kind of "Blind Man's Buff") being very popular. Everyone wore powdered hair at this time. As the powdering was usually done at home, much merriment and harmless fun was enjoyed by the impromptu hairdressers. Men and women alike were fond of singing; not only were songs a constant accompaniment to every meal but work too was enlivened by singing, and in the evening, when work was done, song and dance were the rule.

The women were good housekeepers, taking special pride in the variety and liberality of their table. I may quote the recipe for a favorite dish of the time, the "Easter Pie."—"It was served, on account of its immense size, on a board covered with a napkin or white cloth, according to its proportions. This pie, that Brillat-Savarin might have envied, was composed of a turkey, two chickens, two partridges, two pigeons, and the backs and thighs of two hares, the whole covered with fat slices of bacon. The force-meat on which these gastronomic treasures lay, and which also covered the upper part, was made from two hams. Large onions interspersed, and spices completed the dish. But a very important part was the cooking, for, if the monster burst, it lost fifty per cent. of its attractions. To prevent such a deplorable event, the under crust was not less than an inch thick. This very crust, impregnated with the gravy from all these meats, was a delicious part of this unique dish." When one remembers

that the pie was but a "course", preceded by soup and followed by fowl and many other dishes, one cannot help exclaiming "There were giants in those days!"

As we approach the period of the Seven Years' War, we must picture Chambly as a very busy place, detachments of regiments constantly coming and going, one being quartered there for a while, and then, because of the incessant grumbling over rations—the bad bread, the unpalatable horse-flesh, etc.—being sent elsewhere. The fort had been thoroughly restored in 1752 (one of those periodic restorations that time and the action of the rapids made necessary) and Franquet, the French engineer, then in this country, had declared it to be impregnable. Nevertheless, when the fateful year 1760 had come and the fall of Quebec had made the French realize all was lost, the fort was surrendered to the British by the Commandant de Lusignan, who, only a few months before had succeeded a Hertel de Rouville.

Then followed an exodus from Canada of many of the old French families—as was but natural. What was more remarkable was that so many returned after the treaty, and became loyal supporters of the new government. Amongst these were the Hertels, so deeply rooted in the district round Chambly. And when the Revolutionary War broke out so soon after, it was a Hertel de Rouville who defended St. Johns, and who was later taken prisoner, as was his son. The habitant does not seem to have been so loyal. The advances made by Ethan Allen and Benedict Arnold were rejected by the noblesse; not so by the habitants. It was some old French-Canadian soldiers, residents of Chambly, who showed the Americans where to choose the best point of attack—at St. Mathias on the other side of the river; but it was not a French officer but an English one who surrendered the fort. Not only did he surrender without a blow, but Major Stopford neglected even to destroy his guns and ammunition, thus contributing to the fall of St. Johns and Montreal. The fort was held by the Revolutionary troops for a year, and on leaving, they burnt everything but the four walls. Once again restoration was necessary.

A few years after peace had been restored, a marriage of interest was celebrated at Chambly, Young Ignace de Salaberry, Seigneur of Beauport, just returned from the campaign in which he had played a worthy part, mar-

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ried Catherine de Hertel de Rouville, thus uniting two old French families who, by their association with Chambly, have thrown a glamour around the little place. The son of a French naval officer of noble birth resident in Canada since before the conquest, Ignace de Salaberry seems to have combined in a marked degree the best qualities of an old family with fine traditions behind it—physical prowess, courage, loyalty, charm of manner and of bearing.

A son of this marriage, Charles Michel d'Irumberry de Salaberry, was later to carry on the same tradition of hospitality in the home and of prowess in war. At the outbreak of the war of 1812-14, this de Salaberry—the third of his race in Canada—married at Chambly his cousin, Marie Anne Julie Hertel de Chambly, becoming through her Seigneur of the district. But it was not a time for wedded bliss. The old fort, and indeed the surrounding district, became once again a scene of excitement. It was from Chambly and its neighborhood that the de Salaberrys, father and son, recruited the "Canadian Voltigeurs." It was from Chambly that the expedition against Plattsburg started. Where now runs the canal, 6,000 men were encamped. Until the signing of the treaty, American prisoners were held in the fort's dungeons. With the coming of peace and the return to Chambly of de Salaberry—"the hero of Chateauguay"—covered with glory and honor, came also the period of Chambly's gayest social life. The Duke of Wellington's regiment, fresh from its European triumphs, was stationed here in 1815, and the hospitality of the Seigneur of Chambly to the distinguished visitors was unbounded. It was a time when, as one writer says, there was "beaucoup de militaire mais point de travail." He goes on to tell us that at that time there lived in these parts, in the different seigneuries, some of the most remarkable families in Canada, men and women distinguished by their birth and talents, their ease of manner, the frequency and abundance of their banquets, the gaiety of their fêtes with their laughter, dance and song. They dined with one, supped with another, sat up all night with a third; they rode and they drove. "Ah! quelle vie joyeuse!" he exclaims. In all this camaraderie, the manor-house of Chambly played a notable part. Though not as imposing a house, as, for example, that at St. Ours, it still has a look of hospitality; and its cellars and pantries, its

buttery, with great hooks still depending from the ceiling, point to days when the "delicatessen" was unknown. Both the Seigneur and his lady were "given to hospitality." It is said that the cloth was never removed from the dining-table and we may be sure, such being the case, the officers of the regiments would not be loath to make frequent calls. It is certain that the regiments stationed in turn in this little town were considered lucky by their less fortunate comrades. The little English Church, built in 1820, is full of memories of these regiments. One feels, as one reads the lines on the marbles and brasses, or lingers by the old tombs in the sunny graveyard, that this little village of Chambly has rubbed shoulders with many parts of this great world through the men that have come and gone—have walked its streets and lived in its houses.

Col. de Salaberry died quite suddenly in the prime of life in 1829. He had been a great figure—a leader both in war and in peace not unworthy of the inscription on his tombstone in the churchyard "Le Leonidas du Canada."

In 1837 came the Rebellion, putting an end to this carefree life, and causing the old fort, once more—and for the last time—to be of some slight military importance. There was considerable disaffection in the neighborhood, but probably the fort, with its garrison, prevented any rising taking place nearer than St. Charles and St. Denis. It was from the fort the expedition against St. Charles set out, and a little later, its dungeons again had their quota of prisoners, two, indeed, of the leaders being incarcerated there until quieter times.

Twenty years later, the whole military property was transferred by the Imperial authorities to the Canadian Government, and then followed, alas! a period of gradual but irretrievable decay. Mr. Dion, appointed curator in 1880, did all that was possible to stay this process, and to interest the authorities in the preservation of what was left on the historic building. Largely as a result of his labours and prayers, the fort, in 1921, was put under the care of the National Parks branch of the Department of the Interior.

The Seigneurie too fell into other hands, and on the passing of the Seigneurial Tenure Act, the property was divided into lots. It is interesting to note, however, that the old house, scene of so many interesting gatherings, has been recently bought back by a



member of the de Salaberry family.

Today the old fort stands, the vines clambering over its broken walls, a witness to the past greatness of Chambly, and itself one of the most venerable and imposing ruins on this continent. All who believe in the value of preserving our few memorials of past times owe a deep debt of gratitude to Mr. Dion, and none who frequented the fort in his day will soon forget that gracious and courtly old gentleman—with his two little dogs "Monsieur and Mademoiselle, les custodes du fort"—who so delighted in telling the visitor the glories of other days.

"O, mon vieux fort, rest debout  
Bravant l'abandon et l'orage.  
Dernier vestige d'un autre age,  
Resiste au temps qui détruit  
tout."

The following verses were sent to "The Goat" by Mr. Chas. Wilson, of Sherbrooke, Que. With apologies to Rudyard Kipling—

"What are the bugles blowing for?"

Said Files-on-Parade.

"It's pay to-day, it's pay to-day,"  
The Sergeant Major said.

"What makes you look so blue, so blue?"

Said Files-on-Parade.

"I've spent more than I'm going to get,"

The Sergeant Major said.

"For they're doling out the nickles,

You can hear the 'pay call' blow.  
The Government don't fancy us,  
We cost too much you know.  
They've taken half the Colonel's pay,

And e'en the Trooper's dough,  
And they're settin' sail for Wembley

In the morning."

"What is the noise, I hear so clear?"

Said Files-on-Parade.

"It's the Wembley trippers cheering,"

The Sergeant Major said.

"Who's payin' for their blooming jaunt?"

Said Files-on-Parade.

It's us me lad and Blokes like us,"  
The Sergeant Major said.

"For they're payin' off the Squadron,

You must go and get your 'jack',  
The Paymaster is liverish and he's  
Looking awful black.

For they've gaffed half his salary  
And he won't get any back,  
For they'll spend it all in Wembley

In the morning."

## The Origin of Certain Military Expressions and Customs.

(By Major C. T. Tones, D.S.O., M.C., The Royal Warwickshire Regiment.)

In a previous article the writer indulged in certain speculations with regard to the origin of some of our ceremonial drill. The subject proved so fascinating to him that he has been tempted to continue his inquiries so as to include a few of our present day military expressions and customs.

As a nation we have always been prone to copy others in things military, hence many of our customs are derived from foreign sources, and it is interesting to note how our inclination to adopt the phraseology and military usages of any particular country varied directly with its warlike reputation.

If we take a few of our military words at random and try to trace their origins, we shall find that they are nearly always copied from the most successful military Power of the period.

Soldier is derived from Italian *soldato* (a paid man), which in its turn is derived from *soldum*, the Latin for pay, thereby indicating a man who was paid to fight, in contradistinction to one who fought for nothing. "Infantry" as a term for foot soldiers came into use in the seventeenth century, and is also derived through the French *infanterie* from the Italian *infante*, meaning boys, a term no doubt employed on account of the youth of those in arms. The word "sergeant" comes to us from Feudal times; a knight when he went to war often found it necessary to arm and equip either his own son or one of his leading men as an assistant to himself. These individuals were known in Norman times as *servientes*, servants, which subsequently became sergeants. "Corporal" has nothing to do with corps, as might be supposed; it is probably derived through the French word *caporal* from the Spanish word *capo*—meaning head, and is really the same word as captain. The word "lance" in lance-corporal or lance-sergeant actually means lance in its literal sense. When a mounted man-at-arms was unhorsed in battle, he had no alternative but to fight with the foot soldiers; but the lance which he still carried, no doubt broken off short, still indi-

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cated his former rank and gave him a certain prestige. From the "lance-man of the Foot," as he was called, we get our modern lance-ranks.

In the old days when soldiers were organized in no larger formations than companies—before regiments came into existence—every company carried a flag, the forerunner of our Colours. These flags bore on them the crests of the officers commanding in the various companies. They were not called "Colours" until about 1587, in Elizabeth's reign; and it is said that the name then given to them was due to the number of low-born captains, who, as they had no arms to bear on their ensigns, were obliged to trust to the distinction of colours only. So much the more honour to them!

The military day starts with "Reveille," the origin of which is obvious, and ends with "Tattoo," which is a corruption of an old Dutch word *taptoe*, meaning literally "to put the tap to"—the signal for closing the taps or taverns. When there were no barracks and troops were always billeted, the drummers marched from post to post in the town so that the "Tap-to" should be heard by all. "First Post" is the signal that the drummers

have taken their place to begin their round, and "Last Post" that they have reached its end. "Retreat" is the military sunset, and used to be the signal for troops to "retreat" or return to their quarters.

The cavalry trumpet call known by the picturesque name of "Boot and Saddle" does not mean "pull on your boots and saddle your horses"; it comes from the French *boute-selle*, which literally translated means "put saddle," in other words "saddle up." The badge worn by Rifle and Light Infantry regiments is the correct form of the bugle. Bugle is an old French word meaning "wild ox," and the real expression was "bugle horn," i.e. "wild ox horn." The word "Alarm" is purely military, and is from the Italian "all'arme," meaning "to arms." "Furlough" used to be pronounced to rhyme with cough, and is from the Dutch *verlof*, meaning "for leave." "Cashier" is also Dutch, *casseeren*, the same as French *casser*, to break, although in the original sense it did not necessarily imply any disgrace. It has the same root as "to cast" of a horse. *Cheveaux de frise* is from a contrivance invented by the Frieslanders to assist them in repelling cavalry.



The "Quarter Guard" was a guard over quarters to deal with any disturbance within the barracks or camp, and faced inward. The word "Piquet" is a reminder of the days of pikes; as these came to be superseded by fire-arms a few were still kept in the centre of a battalion, and this handful of men was known as the "picquette" or "little body of pikemen," and the word afterwards was taken to refer to any small military force. The military term "roster" is really **roaster**, the Dutch for gridiron; roster means a list of individuals or units in rotation, and no doubt was drawn up on paper lined like a gridiron.

But although we have recourse so much to foreign languages for our military terms, we sometimes strike out a line of our own. Before the late war there was plenty of antiquarian interest in our uniforms, queer conceits of slashed cuffs, curious, unnecessary buttons, quaintly shaped headdresses, and so on. Many of these were not mere ornaments, nor designed to swell the profits of military tailors, but were relics of the uniforms of previous generations. The war cut clean across all that, and there seems but little pros-

pect of a revival of the old full dress for many years to come. The present Service dress is strictly utilitarian, and at first sight it is hard to find any relics or symbols at all; but surely the dress itself is a symbol. Mr. Page the former American Ambassador, writing to President Wilson, said: "The British are utterly unwarlike, but outlast any one else when war comes." He spoke the truth; we are unwarlike in the sense that we have a deep-rooted hatred of militarism and all that it implies, and this hatred finds an outward expression in our present Service dress. The old idea of a military uniform entailed a stiff upright collar and a tight tunic. Look at pictures of the typical Prussian officer—he generally appears to be on the verge of apoplexy! It was never quite so bad as that in our Army, but, nevertheless, many of us look back on ceremonial parades before 1914 with very mixed feelings! The reaction came on the introduction of Service dress. Perhaps its soft collar and tie and comfortably cut coat—almost mufti—may denote that ours is a citizen army—a voluntary force, not composed of conscripts?

(Concluded next month.)

## Bran Mash.

An officer of the Regiment, returning from leave in France, had partaken of a hearty dinner before joining his train at the Base station. He took a seat in a train which he thought was destined for his railhead. Just as he settled down an official came along and hauled him out. He then took his seat in another train, from which he was subsequently removed. From this he went to another train and entered a compartment in which was seated a newly joined and somewhat stereotyped chaplain. In the dark he did not make an effort to restrain his vocabulary, and he did not realize the profession of his companion, but asked in flowery language, "Am I right for Hazebrouck?" The Padre said, "You are right for Hell." Whereupon a weary voice said, "Curse it, I'm in the wrong train again."

A Cockney went into a shop to purchase a certain article, and for payment offered an extremely doubtful-looking two-shilling piece. The shopkeeper spun the

coin on the counter, and remarked, "Look 'ere, this florin don't ring true." The reply came immediately: "Well, what do you expect for two bob; a peal of bells?"

A number of well-meaning old gentlemen of the "Tommy this and Tommy that and Tommy, how's your soul?" order invaded the privacy of the barrack-rooms in a certain town. The soldiers resented the inference to be drawn from some of the tracts which they distributed.

The Officer commanding ordered the tract enthusiasts to be stopped at the gate and brought to him. They readily agreed to his suggestion that they should see the bad characters in the regiment. He arranged for them to visit the Detention Prison, and to see each prisoner in his cell daily for half an hour.

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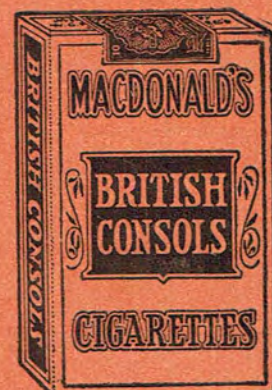
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